

CRIME RATE DOWN IN PERILOUS AREAS UP IN REST OF CITY

Robberies and Burglaries Drop in South Bronx and Harlem, Study Reports

FELONIES ON INCREASE

Biggest Jump Is Recorded in Middle-Class Sections Over Last Six Years

By SELWYN RAAB

During the last six years crime has stabilized or decreased in many of the city's most dangerous neighborhoods. But at the same time the rate of reported serious felonies rose in all other precincts.

These are the major findings of a study of major crime trends in the city from 1968 through 1973 made by The New York Times. With statistical assistance from the New York City-Rand Institute, a nonprofit research group, The Times used Police Department data to analyze four felony categories—murder, rape, robbery and burglary.

The survey disclosed that the reported number of robberies and burglaries has declined in such high-crime areas as Harlem, the South Bronx and in the Bedford-Stuyvesant and Brownsville sections of Brooklyn. However, even with a lower rate of robberies and burglaries, these inner-city neighborhoods are still, by far, the most crime-plagued parts of New York.

Key Trends Discerned

For example, a resident of Harlem's 28th Precinct in 1973 statistically had a 45 times higher risk of being a victim of a murder or a rape than a person who lived in the 11th Precinct in the middle-class area of Bayside in Queens. The chance of being robbed or having a home or business broken into was five times greater in Harlem than in Bayside, too, according to crime data.

In comparison with other big cities, New York had a relatively low crime rate in 1973, according to figures released by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. On the basis of reported crime for each 100,000 people in the nation's 25 largest cities, New York ranked 12th highest in homicide, 17th in rape, 2d in robbery and 23d in burglary.

But The Times's review of crimes in New York for the

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The New York Times

Published: December 2, 1974

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